

THE North-China Herald. AND MARKET REPORT.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE, Secretary of Legation.

VOL. I., No. 6.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1867.

PRICE, TAELS 12 7/8 ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. MICHAEL SIEGEL in our firm ceases on the 30th April, 1867.
Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY and Mr. ADOLPHUS ZIMMERMAN are this day admitted partners in our firm, which Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS ceases to sign per procuration.

REISS & Co.

Gju 2961 China and Japan, 1st May, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM BIRT has been admitted a partner in our firm.

PRIMROSE & Co.

31guy 2900 Shanghai, 1st May, 1867.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY in England, Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 2871 Shanghai, 25th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD BATTY PARK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1867.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

14jy 2797 Shanghai, 15th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PETER HAZEN in our Firm ceased on 3rd December 1866.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

9ju 2442 Shanghai, 8th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO JUNE, and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YUEN's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARNES, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorized to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as Tea Taster and Inspector, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

Chairman.

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adam-

son & Co.)

E. IYERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury

& Co.)

W. PROUST, Esq., (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN, Secretary.
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. (JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.

RALPH BROOKFIELD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents; and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PARCY M. DORV, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai,
Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorized to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES of INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuh-sin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £40,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1869.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai 1st December, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Shanghai Agency.

I have this day taken charge of the above Agency.

H. WALLICH,

Manager.

22ju 2829 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Chefoo Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of May, 1867, a BRIGHT FIXED LIGHT will be shewn from sunset to sunrise on the highest point of the largest Island of the "Kung Tung Tau" group, at the entrance of Chefoo Harbour. The Light is 240 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles.

True bearings from the undermentioned places to the Lighthouse, as given by H.B.M. Gunboat *Insolent*.

White Rock.....N. 60 25 W.

North Rock.....S. 50 20 W.

Chefoo Cape.....S. 58 00 E.

Sentry Rock.....S. 60 00 E.

Tower on Yentai Hill.....N. 83 10 E.

Knob Point.....N. 62 30 E.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Chefoo, 1st April, 1867.

T. G. LUSON,

Actg. Commissioner of Customs.

Gju 2962

OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and

Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d. each.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WILKINGTON

POLISH INDIA

RUBBER KNIFE

BOARDS, EMERY,

BLACK LEAD,

Trade Mark.

CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY &

GLASS CLOTH, &c.,

Scotch, French, London, Russian & other

Glasses.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road,

London, S.

23au 2315 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1867.

No. 1. MAGENTA. "JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green,

Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary,

Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles,

1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers

throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to

Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12

yards of bonnet Ribbon.

* See that you get "Judson's Simple

Dyes."

21de-67 1773 9-a-1 December 22nd, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EURO-

PEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND

MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuters's Telegram

Company, (Limited).

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, & C.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from
every respectable Provision Dealer in the
World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied
with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior
articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their
Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar
boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM
STEAM COILS, and are precisely similar in
quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERKINS' CE-
LEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are
Manufacturers of every description of Olives
Stores of the highest quality.

17my 8066

May 18th, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE
is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on
the first Sunday of every month.
Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to
occupy any seats they may find vacant when the
reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—
DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church
every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KAUFFMAN,
the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the
Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday
Morning and Evening at 11.30 and 7.30
o'clock in the American Episcopal Chapel,
Hong-qua. Seats are entirely free.

DEATHS.

At Peking, April 29th, LOUISE, the beloved
wife of the Rev. A. C. Hocking of the American
Episcopal Mission.

At Shanghai, on the 9th inst., of heart dis-
ease, ROBERT CRAIG, of Glasgow, aged 34.

LATEST DATES.

England, (6d.), April 18 | Hankow, ... May 12
Hongkong, ... May 11 | Nagasaki, ... 4
Tientsin, ... 10 | Yokohama, ... April 30

Latest dates in England, from China, —
Hongkong, ... Feb. 11 | Received via Marseilles
Shanghai, ... Jan. 29 | Mar. 15th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
May 4 L.W.	4.45	12.03	Z.	0	b	29.98	74
" H.W.	0.53	21.08	South	1	b	29.93	76
" L.W.	0.56	12.02	S. by E.	4	e	29.91	69
" H.W.	1.32	21.08	S. by E.	6	e	29.89	70
" L.W.	10.38	12.02	E. by S.	1	b	29.88	76
" H.W.	2.32	21.08	S. by E.	5	b	29.88	76
" L.W.	11.04	12.02	S. by E.	5	b	29.87	79
" H.W.	2.52	21.08	S. by E.	5	b	29.84	74
" L.W.	11.33	12.02	S. by W.	3	b	29.88	70
" H.W.	3.34	20.10	S. by W.	4	e	29.83	69
" L.W.	0.17	13.01	E. by N.	3	b	30.02	67
" H.W.	4.39	10.11	E. by S.	2	b	29.95	68
" L.W.	5.04	21.04	E. by S.	2	b	29.98	62
" H.W.	0.53	12.02	N. by E.	c	c	30.05	71

EXPLANATION.
F. Force (1 to 12). I. indicator. b. blue sky; c. clouds
f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over-
cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per steamer "Nepaul," from Na-
gasaki.—Messrs. J. Sayn, W. Alt, White, Daw-
son, Alfred Pympton, 3 Chinese and 4 Seamen.
Per str. "Mian," from Tientsin and Chefoo.
Mrs. Holmes, 2 Children and servant, 8 Chinese.
Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong.—Messrs.
E. W. Rice, Hoppins and 102 Chinese. Per
str. "Nanzing," from Tientsin.—Mr. Hawers. Per
str. "Sunda," from Hongkong and Europe.—
Messrs. Margery, Scott, Giles, Abdy, Marren,
Tavell, Miles, McLean, White, Lucas, Low,
Hend, Hogg, Marshall, Mackintosh, Jones,
Bligh, Lieut. Buckley, and 44 Chinese. Per
steamer "East-Yamun," from Hankow.—Mr.
Walkinshaw. Per "Ying-tze-fo," from Tien-
tsin and Chefoo.—Mr. and Mrs. Popmankoff,
Messrs. Topmankoff, Starzoff, Starzoff, Jr.,
Morris, and 30 Chinese. Per "Eliza Shaw"
from Yokohama, Messrs. T. Shaw and Price.
Per "Ade," from Hongkong.—Messrs. Heard,
Henn, Lawrence, Pade, Mullau, R.N., Quins, R.N.,
Pridmore, R.N.

DEPARTED.—Per steamer "Malacca," for
Hongkong and Europe.—Messrs. Ruffard, Camp-
bell, Forster, Ashton, Robertson, Hunt, Eaton,
Dr. J. Parker, and Dr. Beer, 4 Seamen and 2
Chinese. Per steamer "Singapore," for Yoko-
hama.—Mr. and Mrs. Eaden, Lieut. Buckley,
Messrs. Dowley, Bernard, Suits, and Hamill.
Per "Nepaul," for Nagasaki.—Mr. Philippen.

ONE of the P. & O. Co's Steamer, with Mails,
&c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Thurs-
day, the 23rd instant.

THE London Mail of the 10th April, due in Hong-
kong on the 21st May, and here on the 26th.—It arrived last year on the 24th May,
per Ganges.

THE French Mail of April 19th, due in Hong-
kong on the 29th May and here on the 4th of
June. It arrived last year on the 2nd of June,
per M. I. "Labourdennais."

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Sub-
scribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*—
each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of
these charges for repetitions. Contracts may
be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in
advance*.

Advertisements will be repeated unless
countermanded.

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscrip-
tion and Advertisements, must be accompa-
nied by a reference for payment in Shanghai,
or they cannot be attended to, in consequence
of the inconvenience of collecting small sums
at distant places.

**PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA
HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.**—
Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six
Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all
payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS, 2
mace 5 cand.—*FIVE COPIES, One Tael*. Sub-
scribers will be considered as renewed,
unless notice to the contrary be given before
the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the North-China Herald
commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

THE general decay observable through-
out China, has been a fruitful subject of
comment by all writers on the country.
The granite bunding of the canals is
allowed to fall in; the granite slabs of
broken bridges are frequently allowed
to choke the bed of a creek, while a few
planks serve in their place as a means
of transit; city walls fall into disrepair,
and frequently, within them, the cities
themselves lie heaps of ruins. All this
is only too suggestive of a decayed gov-
ernment, powerless for good, though
still unhappily strong for evil. Unable
to restrain the turbulent, the mandari-
ns are strong only to oppress the
well-disposed. And, instead of apply-
ing the vast revenues exacted towards
the maintenance of public works and
the promotion of the public good, they
apply them to enrich themselves. No
better state of things than exists can
be expected, when it is possible for a
Taoist to retire with Tls. 100,000 after
five years incumbency in office, at a
salary of Tls. 1,600; and when all the
coolies, messengers and hangers on of a
yamen depend for subsistence on the
bribes and squeezes they can exact
from petitioners, litigants and audience-
seekers. Suggestive enough in the
country, however, the decay of which
we speak becomes still more so, when
noticed in the capital itself. A body
may continue to exist for some time
after its extremities are affected; but
when the disease reaches the heart,
danger of collapse becomes im-
minent. This is the case in China. The
same decay which is observable in the
provinces, may be noted also in
Peking. The streets are falling into
such a state of disrepair as to be well-
nigh impassable; the population is
decreasing; and the poverty of the
lower orders is dire. To use the words
of a correspondent, the city is "recoiling
on itself;" that is, contracting in size and
in numbers of population. There is
a cause for the ruined cities of Ke-
angsu and Chokong. They were
destroyed during the rebellion. But
Peking is dying, so to speak, a natural
death. No doubt, however, the same
causes operate to prevent the resurrec-
tion of the former and to hasten the decay
of the latter—misgovernment and taxa-
tion. The continued prostration of the
cities of these two wealthy provinces
is remarkable. No effort seems to be
made to restore them, nor inclination
to exist among the people to inhabit
them. Kalding, Taitsum, and Quinsan,
Fungwha, Tseoke, and Yu-yao are in

little better condition now than they
were three years ago, although the
surrounding country has been brought
again under perfect cultivation. Two
causes may be assigned for this—the
potty exactions and interference to
which the people are subjected in the
cities, and from which they are free in
the country, and a partial loss of con-
fidence in the protecting power of city
walls. Any one who has travelled
in the interior, will have remarked
that a little market village always
springs up at a short distance from
the city walls. The country people
thus avoid the illicit octroi levied
by the soldiers at the gates. But the
same system of petty exaction of which
this is a sample, pervades every quarter
and affects every class. In the country
the people are less easily got at, and
under much less restraint. Hence a
strong motive for living in the country.
The facility, too, with which every city
was captured during the late rebellion,
has deprived them of a motive for sub-
mitting to these disagreeables for the
sake of protection afforded. No longer
believing in the efficacy of city walls,
they are less disposed to submit to the
annoyances of a city residence. Peking
has not been destroyed; but the same
causes which in the country operate to
prevent the return of inhabitants to
deserted cities, no doubt contribute to
drive away those whom no violence
has there occurred to disturb. As
motives for removing increase, the in-
ducements to remain are decreasing.

Summary of News.

As will be seen from the various records of
sport which our paper contains, the past
fortnight has been devoted mainly to amuse-
ment.

A Hongkong eleven travelled a thousand
miles to uphold the laurels gained eighteen
months ago in a contest with the Shanghai
cricketers; but were less successful than on
the previous occasion. Two gentlemen from
among them, who undertook to maintain
the reputation of the colony at Raquets,
were more fortunate. The races, however,
have been the great event of the fortnight;
and, most fortunately, a north-easterly wind
cooled the atmosphere during the few days
they occupied. A full report of their vicis-
situdes will be found elsewhere. Suffice it
to say, here, that they were most successful
as regards sport; though the interest felt in
them by other than the sporting portion of
the community appear to have died out. A
Rifle match between the Hongkong and
Shanghai residents is now mooted; though
they will not meet for the purpose. Each
eleven will fire on its own ground, under
similar conditions, and the results will be
inter-communicated.

The prizes won at the late Athletic Sports
were distributed on the 15th instant, at the
Gymnasium, in the presence of several
ladies who kindly officiated on the occasion.
The prizes for Volunteer Rifle shooting are
to be distributed this afternoon.

A meeting of Land Renters on the
French Concession, was held on the 15th
instant, when the Report of the Muni-
cipal Council for 1866-7 was presented.
The state of affairs disclosed by it
is satisfactory—income and revenue dur-
ing the past year having exactly balanced.
A falling off of Tls. 17,654 from the bud-
get, is regretted; but economy and a pro-
portionate reduction in expenditure have
met the deficit. Tls. 62,227.89 have been
received, and Tls. 62,221.00 spent, including
a disbursement of Tls. 8,386.06 in part re-
payment of the Municipal debt. A larger
revenue, Tls. 93,400, is anticipated during
1867-8, towards which, however, Tls. 25,000
are contributed by the newly adopted
Wharfage Due tax—a subject which seems
likely to create some discussion at the ap-
proaching meeting. Out of this sum it is
intended to pay off the balance, Tls. 7,704,
of the loan; to create a reserve fund for
police purposes, and to complete the intro-
duction of gas. The proceedings betokened
anything but satisfaction among the com-

munity with their present position: The
meeting was evidently under the impression
that it had been convened to pass the budget
for 1867-8, and on being informed by the
Consul-General that it had no power under
the Regulations, either to accept or reject,
separated with strong demonstrations of
annoyance. It seems that, under these
Rules, the existing Council holds the power
of making a budget; but it could hardly have
refused to alter that already promulgated, if
the meeting had temperately discussed it, and
passed a resolution expressing the disap-
probation apparently felt, at its tenor. As it
was, the meeting was a farce—a simple op-
portunity for the exhibition of dissatisfaction
which was strongly availed of.

A meeting of shareholders in the Shang-
hai Gas Company was held on the 7th inst.,
at which it was announced that subscriptions
to the debentures were progressing satis-
factorily. Replies have yet to be received
from shareholders in England, who have
been given an opportunity of subscribing;
and it is anticipated that the amount re-
quired will be easily made up.

As a first step towards the reduction in
steamer fares which we have frequently
advocated, we are glad to learn that the
Colorado will carry passengers to Yoko-
hama for \$90, instead of the Tls. 100
which are exacted by the P. & O. Company.
As the Costa Rica may be expected here in
about six weeks, to run regularly between
Shanghai, Nagasaki and Yokohama, in con-
nection with the mail line, we may expect
that the P. & O. Company will be obliged to
reduce their fares twenty-five per cent, also,
under penalty of being overlooked. We
would gladly learn that the S.S.N. Company
had followed the example of the Pacific
Mail, by reducing the extravagant rates now
charged on the coast and the Yangtze.

Several ladies, bent on missionary efforts,
were, it will be remembered, brought out
a few months ago by the ship *Zammermuir*,
and settled at HANGKOW, under the aus-
pices of a Mr. Taylor. This happy family
has, we learn, exploded. The ladies were
required to dress in Chinese costume and to
eat Chinese chow-chow, and rebelled against
both edicts. The former proceedings drew
down on them unfavourable notice from
the Chinese, and the latter disagreed with
their constitutions. They have accordingly
returned to Ningpo.

TIENTSIN has also been indulging in
Races, of which an account will be found
elsewhere. Large numbers of respectable
Chinese besides the high Chinese Authori-
ties came to see them. Sir Rutherford
Alcock was expected to arrive there en route
for the southern ports, via Newchwang,
on the 4th instant, the Manila having
come some days back to take His Excel-
lency from this to the outer anchorage,
Taku, to a larger vessel. This river is
very crowded with grain junks at present
rendering the navigation for steamers ex-
tremely difficult, but steps are being taken
to keep order amongst the junks to prevent
collisions.

Some time ago the Foreign Board did
this office the honour to address to it a
warning, against undue reviling of native
officials, which we appreciated as it deserved.
A similar proclamation has, we notice, found
its way to CANTON, where a tiny sheet has
been quashed, on account of its alleged mis-
statements.

Dispatch of the Board for foreign affairs
concerning the foreign commerce in all the open
ports. Foreigners are printing newspapers in
which they are repeatedly reviling officials of
the middle kingdom, whereas the English Am-
bassador Peh (柏 希 爾 Parkes) in consulta-
tion with us agreed to forbid such (as reviling
of officials.) Now all the treaties concluded
with foreign countries contain an article on the
reviling of officials, making it a heavy crime for
Chinese as well as for foreigners, wherefore it is
at once strictly to be forbidden. In accordance
with this every court has to issue a prohibition,
and therefore we declare to those whom it con-
cerns and may they know it: henceforth let
every one attend to his own business and try to
earn money in his proper sphere, and dare not
henceforth print any newspaper in Chinese char-
acters; moreover every block which has al-
ready been used for printing newspapers is to be
destroyed. Disobey not, respect this manifest.
Tung-ch'i V1, 3, 21.

Editorial Selections.

NINGPO.

The effect of the heavy taxation under which this and the neighbouring provinces are groaning, is just now lamentably apparent in Ningpo. The advantages enjoyed by this city, as capital and principal sea-port of a fertile province, enabled it to recover with singular rapidity from the effects of rebel occupation. And, twelve months ago, the shops in its principal streets were well stocked, and the streets themselves crowded with a busy population. Complaint, however, even then was loud, of oppressive taxation; but the native merchants and traders went on, in the hope that, sooner or later, the burden must be lightened. War rates could not be kept up indefinitely in a time of peace. Frequent petitions have been addressed to the Futai on the subject; and once, on the occasion of a visit by him to Ningpo, some time ago, a slight reduction was obtained. But it was merely the removal of a straw from the load that was crushing every kind of business, and His Excellency's persistence in his exactions has now borne fruit in general stagnation. Three hundred of the principal shops closed last New Year's day, and others have since followed their example, till every third or fourth house in some of the principal streets, seems empty. A number of people have, consequently, been thrown out of employment; and the streets themselves look comparatively deserted. Bridge Street, which used to be so crowded that it was difficult to make way, can now be traversed without fear of hustling. Religion seems to be only thing flourishing. A handsome new cathedral has been built by the Roman Catholics in this street, and a new temple has been just opened in another part of the city, in honour of Buddha. Only one cause for congratulation is apparent. Ruins are generally deplorable as signs of decay, but it is gratifying to find that the Government have been afraid to re-establish the godowns outside the Salt Gate, in which that necessary was formerly stored and squeezed. The salt tax has not been abandoned; but so much excitement attends its collection that the Taotai is content to wink at great laxity. As a sample of the squeezes which are levied, the case of opium may be mentioned. In addition to the Customs duty, this drug is subjected to a local squeeze of Tls. 36 a chest at the city gates; and until lately a fine of Tls. 500 per chest was the punishment for any attempt to avoid this impost. Unable, however, to obtain a reduction of the direct taxes, the Chinese represented to the Taotai that this fine must absolutely be reduced or business would come to a stand-still. He listened to the prayer, and lowered the penalty to Tls. 100, so that if they can pass three chests out of four, the dealers now make a profit by so doing. Among the many anomalies apparent in China, this open recognition of smuggling is not the least amusing. While refusing to lower the legitimate taxes, the Futai recognises their evasion as a matter of course, by lowering the penalty to a sum which makes it worth while to incur the risk.

In this unsatisfactory state of affairs—a failing trade, and discontented people—a new Taotai has arrived, on whose all possible pressure will no doubt be brought to bear, with a view to enlist his sympathy. But the Taotai does not give promise of being an impressionable man. A Tartar by birth, he has been promoted to his new rank from the tax office at Tientsin, and in addition to a family of eleven sons and twelve daughters, has brought a host of relatives, connections and friends—so great that even the Chinese are astounded at his train, and apprehend that the *gamen* will have to be enlarged for their accommodation. Of course all these have to be provided for, and a general rout among the petty officials is expected. Thus, while the Futai persists in levying provincial taxes at

war rates, though there is no disturbance in the province, nor any force kept up to oppose such did it arise, there seems little prospect of relief from the local squeezes, whereby the Taotai supplements his own revenues.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

We are glad to learn that a most satisfactory interview took place between M. de Lallemand and a deputation of French gentlemen, on the occasion of His Excellency's late visit to Shanghai. As the correspondence published in our columns will have shown, satisfaction does not appear to have been, lately, the prevailing feeling on the South of the Yang-king-pang. Our co-residents complain that they have had no voice in the expenditure of their taxes; that they knew nothing of the doings of their Council—not even whether it had any existence; and justly claim the half-yearly and yearly statements of affairs which their Municipal Regulations promise. Having obtained no answer to a memorial on these heads addressed, a few months ago, to the Consul-General, an endeavour was made to interest the new Minister, personally, in the fortunes of the Concession. A petition signed by the principal French residents begged that, conformably with the new Regulations published in July last, the Municipal Council should be composed of four French and four Foreign members; that a vacancy should be filled up immediately it occurred, in the manner provided; that a statement of the position of Municipal finances should be published every six months, and a full report of past proceedings, together with a budget for the ensuing year, presented at the expiration of the term of office of each successive Council; finally that, this budget having been once voted, no important change should be made in it without the consent of the community.

A still more important concession was sought and obtained at a personal interview with His Excellency on the 18th ultimo. The establishment of a legal tribunal was asked for, on a footing similar to our own, and distinct from the Consulate. Though the amount of judicial business transacted on the French Concession is much less than on this, it is still heavy; and disputes, in China, frequently involve so large sums that litigants are interested in the appointment of a qualified person to settle them. That a man of clear judgment and large experience, may frequently give as sound decisions as a trained lawyer, is unquestionable. But there is no guarantee that men of the requisite ability and experience will always fill the judicial chair, and we can readily understand the anxiety shown by our fellow residents to obtain a regularly constituted Court. M. de Lallemand, we learn, not only admitted the force of the arguments advanced, but promised to write by the following mail, impressing his views on the Home Government. There is every probability, therefore, that a Law Court will shortly be established in the French as well in the English settlement.

With the views expressed by the deputation on another point, we cannot so readily agree. A diatribe was delivered against Wharfage Dues, as being highly unpopular in the English settlement, and as tending to drive Commerce from it to the French side of the Yang-king-pang. A hope was therefore implied that a similar error would not be committed by French administrators. Already three maritime Companies, it was urged, find, on the south bank of that interesting stream, immunity from the distasteful impost levied on the North; and the general well-being of the settlement was thereby greatly promoted. Apprehension is evidently felt that the extension of the tax over the whole foreign settlement will check the brilliant prospects thus disclosed. No doubt immunity from taxation is an advantage; but funds are unfortunately essential to Municipalities as well as

individuals. And judging from complaints conveyed in the various letters we lately published, a slight increase in revenue would not inconvenience the French Municipal Administration. If this be the case, a resort to a tax already existing on the neighbouring Concession, is wiser than the institution of a new one that might place certain interests at a comparative disadvantage. The subjection of the cargoes brought by Messrs. Russell & Co's, Messrs. Glover & Co's, and Messrs. Kroes' & Co's steamers, to Wharfage Dues is not likely, either, to drive those firms away from the French Bund. They were, we suspect, attracted there mainly by advantages of situation, by the possibility of acquiring extensive premises with river frontage at a moderate rental, and not by the hope of escaping Wharfage Dues, which are a less unpopular tax than our neighbours believe. The difficulties that have arisen in their collection sprang from an objection to pay what the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company escaped; not from an objection to the tax in the abstract.

A LOCAL MUSEUM.

It is strange that, amongst the various projects which have been started from time to time in Shanghai, the idea of a Museum should never have presented itself to any one. Yet it cannot be denied that such an institution would be useful to the antiquarian and the man of science, and at the same time instructive to the ordinary resident. It is an institution, we are convinced, which would grow almost insensibly. Every one here possesses some "curio," which he finds hardly worth the expense of home freight, and which he would gladly offer to a Public Depository of such rarities. At present, articles of great value are scattered about on chimney pieces, in cabinets, on stair cases, where they attract only a passing glance and serve no purposes either of utility or ornament. Whereas, if they were stored in a common Hall, labelled with correct names, classed according to their character, and guarded by a careful curator, they would furnish the virtuoso and the man of letters with data for their speculations. We cannot too often recall the fact that we are living in a country about which all the *savans* of Europe are thirsting for information, and that we are sadly negligent in affording them assistance. We have many opportunities, but we are sadly languid in embracing them. The suggestion of our correspondent, however, offers us a means of forwarding the good work without expense or trouble. Though we may hesitate to learn Chinese and translate books, though we may prefer a healthful scamper on a China pony to an entomological expedition, still we all, at one time or another, have become possessed of some rare bronze, quaint piece of China, remarkable specimen of manufacture, or curious object of natural history which an "expert" would set a high value on. Were a Museum open, we should gladly present our treasure as an offering at the shrine of Science. The North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has, we believe, from time to time listened to propositions for the establishment of a collection of objects of interest to Orientalists; but the design has never been matured into a substantial form, and indeed the premises at present occupied by the Society do not seem very suitable for the purpose of a Museum. Still, the matter might be taken in hand by the Society, and a prospectus of the plan of a Museum drawn up. We are assured that, if a nucleus were formed, articles of value would soon flow in from Japan, the Ports, Peking, and even from remote India. Calcutta contains a fine collection of the ordinary productions and rarities of Hindustan, and Shanghai is very favourably situated for the establishment of a Museum which should contain specimens of the Arts, the manufactures, the natural productions, the literature, and the superstitions of the celestials.

Where such a Museum should stand, we do not venture to say; but we may hint that the frequenter of the Bund who contemplates the spacious building now rising near the Consulate compound, except The Masonic Temple, is led into curious calculations. He surveys its vast hall, its ample dining room and its many spare chambers, with a feeling of wonder. If he be a duly initiated brother of the Royal Craft, he probably understands the purposes for which the various rooms are destined; but if an outsider he may well marvel how such commodious and numerous apartments will be occupied. Of course the suggestion is one which we offer with becoming delicacy to the Heads of the Mystic Fraternity; but we cannot conceive that one of their many ample apartments could be better occupied, than by a collection of objects calculated to advance the interests of Science, and to contribute to the Diffusion of Knowledge.

REVIEW.*

We have been prevented from noticing, earlier, a very interesting book which has lately been published, entitled "The Twenty Ports of China and Japan," to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shows the existing means of transport between Europe and America and these two countries. A work of the kind was much needed, to place within reach of the general public, information regarding the districts in which they reside that had hitherto been concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Chinese language, or at best open only to sinologues. The modest hope expressed by the authors, that much will be found in the present book that is new and unknown to the general reader, is, we think, fully justified. It contains indeed more than they promise, the task having evidently grown under their hands; their researches after local traditions having led them into a sketch of the surrounding country and occasionally even of a whole province. We cannot pretend, within our brief limits, to detail the numerous subjects entered upon, or to do more than glance slightly at the more interesting topics introduced.

Hongkong and Canton, for example, each occupy more than 100 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding them, from their history, native and foreign, to particulars of the geological formation and botanical wealth of the neighbourhood. The interesting information is given regarding Macao, that it is not a possession of Portugal, but occupied by subjects of that country much on the same terms, apparently, as the foreign settlements at the treaty ports, the territorial right still remaining vested in the Emperor of China; and a Chinese mandarin exercising jurisdiction over Chinese residents. In 1749 an agreement was concluded by which European criminals were surrendered to Chinese justice, and the conversion of Chinese to Christianity was strictly prohibited. Latterly, however, as the power of China has waned, less and less interference has been exercised, till Macao has become a colony in nearly everything but name. It is to be regretted that the Chinese do not exercise more vigorously the right they possess, of protection over their own subjects, as some check might then possibly be imposed on the iniquities of the coolie trade, which blot the recent history of Macao.

The same shameful traffic excited a strong feeling of hostility in the country adjacent to Swatow; so much so that when that port was first thrown open to foreigners, they were refused entrance into the town. Till the present day, even, the capital city of Chao-chow is closed to foreigners, by reason of the intense hatred with which they are regarded. Twice, the British Consul has entered

* The Twenty Ports of China and Japan.—Compiled and edited by N. B. Denney, London: Trubner & Co. Paternoster Row, Hongkong, Shorttred & Co.

the walls, under protection of a Chinese guard, but each time to be treated only with contempt and violence. Eventually, no doubt, the turbulent inhabitants will become more accustomed to our presence, and cease to visit on present residents the sins of their predecessors. Although the port was only opened in 1858, foreigners had long established an unrecognised settlement at Namoa and Double Island, nearly opposite the mouth of the Han. When permission to establish themselves on the mainland was accorded by the treaty of Tientsin, a tract of level ground on the northern bank of the river, about a mile from Swatow, was selected; but so violent demonstrations of opposition were made by the neighbouring villagers, that no settlement could be formed, and most of the few European residents have now established themselves in or near the town itself of Swatow. Interesting particulars are given regarding the neighbouring population, and their principal branch of industry, the manufacture of sugar.

Not the least interesting feature in the book under review, is the insight it affords us into the character of the population in different parts of this vast empire. Unquestionably the most hardy and enterprising as well as the most turbulent, is that dwelling on the coasts of Fokien and Kwan-tung. The numerous islands which stud these seas, one of which Amoy is situated, have, for the last thousand years, been celebrated as emporia, "and their traders were formerly found in the ports of the archipelago and India, and even as far as Persia." The Portuguese attempted to establish themselves at Amoy in 1544; but the ill-treatment of the natives which has generally characterised them, led to their expulsion shortly afterwards. The Dutch and English subsequently held communication with it; but the presence of foreigners was not recognised till the treaty of Nanking, previously to which Sir Hugh Gough had captured the island. At present, foreign residents are divided between Amoy itself and the opposite island of Kulangsu, separated only by a channel of 800 yards in breadth. The chief city of the department, Chang-chow, has acquired notoriety as one of the last held in any force by the Taiping rebels, after their expulsion from Kiangsu and Chekiang. Their occupation, while it lasted, materially interfered with the trade of Amoy, but it has, since their expulsion, again thrived and progressed. An interesting paper on the natural history of the district, from the pen of Mr. Swinhoe, is included in the description of this port.

For some years previous to its opening by the treaty of Nanking, Foochow had attracted attention as an advantageous shipping port for the tea grown in its neighbourhood. But it was not till 1853 that an American firm first established a communication with the growers in the interior, and diverted their produce from its accustomed route southward to Canton. Since then, Foochow has grown to take rank as one of the three principle ports open to foreign trade. From difficulty we presume in obtaining information, the authors of the work under review have, however, accorded it one of the briefest notices in the book. Its position, thirty-five miles within the mouth of the Min, is mentioned; and a description, of the approach and of the city itself is quoted from Mr. Doolittle's recent work on "Social life among the Chinese." Interesting excursions may be made in the neighbourhood, amongst other places to a temple on the summit of the Kshan mountain, which is popularly believed to contain a tooth of Buddha. Protestant as well as Catholic missionaries are plentiful here; but, as everywhere else, the success of the former is insignificant compared to that of the latter, "the strong political character of whose mission is an active inducement to the Chinese to profess themselves converts."

One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a sketch of the history and topographical features of Formosa.

The vicissitudes of its history, the peculiarities of its inhabitants, and the reputed mineral wealth of its hills afford ample subject for research; and, to a person of Mr. Swinhoe's tastes, must have offered powerful attractions. From his "Notes on Formosa" are derived many of the particulars given in the work under review. The mountain part, and indeed

"The whole of the Eastern side of the island, is still in a state of barbarism and is inhabited by savage tribes, who make war their chief pursuit and are unrelenting in their hostility to the Chinese settlers. They are reported to be cannibals in many places, and in their feasts and superstitions they seem to resemble the Malays and the inhabitants of Polynesia. Their worship is of the simple barbarous kind common among the inhabitants of the uncivilized islands in the Eastern seas, the object of adoration in their case being a post decorated with skulls, generally those of a deer, pig, and bear, although the offerings deemed acceptable in their temples in many places are heads or pig-tails of the Chinese they have slain. They are much fairer and better featured than the latter, are armed with bows and arrows or with weapons of Chinese manufacture, and are great hunters."

Chinese settlers were found in Formosa in considerable numbers when the Dutch first arrived in the island in 1624. But immigration received a violent impulse during the progress of the Tartar invasion, a few years later. This invasion, too, led to the temporary erection of Formosa into an independent monarchy under the famous pirate chief Chün-chi-lung, who had raised himself from the position of a poor tailor in a village on the coast of Fokien, to be master of a fleet which commanded the Chinese seas, enabled him to expel the Dutch from the island, and to set the new Tartar government of China at defiance. He was at length made prisoner by treachery; his son induced to resign the independent sovereignty, and Formosa sunk to be an appanage of Fokien. The ports of Takow, Tamsui, Taiwan and Kelung have been so recently opened to foreigners, that limited opportunity only has offered of testing the commercial capabilities of the island. Such information as is possessed, however, is highly favourable. Sugar, tea, rice, indigo, jute, camphor, coal, corn and sulphur rank among its productions. Petroleum is also found, and there seems reason to believe that, "could the island be fully explored and its rich mineral wealth be worked," it would become a most important settlement. We can only endorse the hope expressed by our authors, that

"The day is not far distant when its valuable mineral and vegetable wealth will be developed by European enterprise and be no longer allowed to remain useless, as it ever would, in the hands of the Chinese. What is probably the most valuable portion of the island is still comparatively unknown, except from the accounts of occasional explorers, but all agree in speaking most highly of the riches and beauty of the country, and in considering the old Portuguese epithet of "Formosa," or "the beautiful," right well deserved."

Interesting descriptions of the fauna and flora of the island are given, for details of which we refer our readers to the book itself. We have, we believe, said enough to show the scope and character of the work; and must take leave of it for the present, though with the intention of completing our sketch of the information it gives regarding the various treaty ports, on a future occasion. In the meantime, we can assure our readers that no one who takes the trouble to gain a more intimate knowledge of it, will regret the time employed.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG versus SHANGHAI.

That Englishmen will brave many dangers in attaining any object they have in view is a well known fact, and this fact was exemplified Monday in a marvellous degree, as twenty two aspirants to cricketing honours were held enough to defy "old Sol" and contend upon the "tented field." This match has created some excitement in Shanghai for some time past, and the committee of the Shanghai Club have been unremitting in their endeavours to get the ground

in order, and the wickets were certainly above the average. The Captain of the Hongkong eleven having won the toss most unaccountably elected to field, against all rules of cricket, as every one knows that on a good wicket it is policy to take the innings, in addition to which the heat of the sun would make it very fatiguing for the fielders. Play was commenced at 11 o'clock by Hyslop and Mollison going to the wickets to the bowling of Mackenzie and Deane. The former delivered a maiden over to start with, which was followed by another from the other end. Mollison was the first to score by a cut for two. In Deane's second over he lifted one to long on which was taken (1 for 8.) The bowling became rather loose and was hit pretty freely and Turner went on at the top wicket. Runs were still got and with the score at 60 Brinkley relieved Deane. Wakefield made two fine hits off Turner for 4 and 3 respectively, and Toller was put on, this change produced a beneficial effect, as he bowled Hyslop in his second over, who had scored 37, which included a five, five threes, &c. (2 for 84.) With the score at 108 an adjournment was made for tiffin, and after the meal the score was raised to 130 when Manson spooned one to point, (three for 130.) Wakefield was bowled in the next over after playing a good innings of 49, including two fives two fours &c., (4 for 130.) Turnbull now made a splendid drive for five off Brinkley, unquestionably the best hit in the match, and a change was made, which settled him, being caught at the wicket (5 for 158.) Chalmers was bowled by Deane after a very short stay (6 for 172.) He was succeeded by Deantley who was early at work, hitting the first ball bowled to him into the ladies' tent, and soon afterwards he drove one off Mackenzie for five. He and McDonnell hit the score up to 200, and again was the bowling changed, Toller going on again and soon after McDonnell was caught in the slips after playing a very careful innings of 25, including four threes, &c., (7 for 210.) After scoring a few more, Deantley was bowled by a shooter (8 for 221), and Dent scored 9, and then lifted one to long off (9 for 233.) The last wicket did not give much trouble, the innings being finished by a splendid catch by McKenzie at draw (10 for 239.)

SHANGHAI.

FIRST INNINGS.			
J. P. Mollison.....	c. Brinkley.....	b. Deane.....	87
W. Hyslop.....	.....	b. Toller.....	37
W. Wakefield.....	.....	b. McKenzie.....	49
J. P. Manson.....	c. Gibb.....	b. Brinkley.....	25
W. A. Turnbull.....	c. Boddam.....	b. Deane.....	20
A. K. McDonnell.....	c. Toller.....	b. McKenzie.....	25
W. B. Chalmers.....	.....	b. Deane.....	2
W. Deantley.....	.....	b. Turner.....	26
A. Dent.....	c. Starkey.....	b. McKenzie.....	9
A. Price.....	c. McKenzie.....	b. Turner.....	9
H. T. Wade.....	Not out.....	.....	1
Byes.....			1
Leg byes.....			5
Wide.....			19
239			

The Hongkong innings was commenced at 4.15. McKenzie and Thompson going in to the bowling of Mollison and Turnbull. Runs were made slowly at first, the bowling being on the spot and both batsmen playing cautiously, till McKenzie gave a chance to long-on which was missed, and of course both batsmen began to score, and a change was made in the bowling, Dent relieving Turnbull, but no benefit was derived from this, so Manson went on with stows, and his first over was fatal to McKenzie, who put one back to the bowler. He had been at the wicket an hour for his score of 15, a sign of the quality of the bowling. Mollison having bowled 16 overs for 7 runs (1 for 33.) Thompson was bowled off his leg by a slow after playing a very careful innings of 14 (2 for 39), and was succeeded by the Captain who also succumbed to the slows, being very finely caught at short leg by Price (3 for 53.) Boddam and Bird hit the slows till the latter was run out in attempting a very short run. The next over of Deantley's was fatal so Boddam who was bowled by a shooter (4 and 6 for 71.) Starkey was caught at cover point after scoring 4, (6 for 81.) The stumps were then drawn.

Play in this match was resumed on Wednesday, the two not out, Toller and Brinkley, going to the wickets. They hit the score up to 100, when Toller hit one round to short leg which was taken by Price, a very fine catch this (7 for 106.) The two next comers, Gibb and Deane, did not trouble the score (8 for 114) and (9 for 118,) and the last wicket was bowled soon after (10 for 121), leaving Brinkley not out, his innings was a very carefully played one.

The Hongkong being in a minority of 118 had the pleasure of following their innings, which was commenced by Brinkley and Thompson to the bowling of Mollison and Turnbull. The first wicket (Brinkley's) fell without a run (1 for 0), and the next wicket went soon after (2 for 12.) The two men now in made a stand, although runs were not but slowly, the bowling being on the spot, till Thompson hit one round to leg which was cleverly taken, by Price, this was the third catch he had made in the same place (3 for 27.) Bird went in finished the over and play ceased for the day.

The match was concluded on this, the third day, Hongkong going out for 203, and thus leaving the Shanghai eleven winners in one innings with 36 runs to spare.

HONGKONG.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. W. Thompson.....	4 c. Price b. Mollison 7	D. H. McKenzie.....	15 c. Manson b. do. 5
D. H. McKenzie.....	15 c. Manson b. do. 5	G. S. Bird.....	9 c. Chalmers b. do. 13
G. S. Bird.....	9 c. Chalmers b. do. 13	D. Davidson.....	14 not out 20
J. W. Boddam.....	12 b. Deantley 6	J. W. Boddam.....	12 b. Deantley 6
Starkey.....	4 b. Mollison 10	Starkey.....	4 b. Mollison 10
J. P. Manson.....	4 c. Manson b. Turnbull 10	J. P. Manson.....	4 c. Manson b. Turnbull 10
F. Brinkley.....	not out 0	F. Brinkley.....	not out 0
Gibb.....	8 b. Deantley 7	Gibb.....	8 b. Deantley 7
W. M. Deane.....	2 b. do. 1	W. M. Deane.....	2 b. do. 1
J. T. Turner.....	0 c. Manson b. do. 2	J. T. Turner.....	0 c. Manson b. do. 2
Bye.....	9	Bye.....	9
Leg bye.....	1	Leg bye.....	1
Wide.....	11	Wide.....	9
Total.....	121	Total.....	82

A return match between the two elevens was played on Saturday, and again resulted in a complete victory for Shanghai. It had been arranged that it should be decided in one innings, as the Hongkong men were to leave the same night by the *Rong*; but as both sides had finished their first innings by about 5.30, Hongkong again went to the wickets, and Brinkley, Davidson and Boddam succeeded in adding 42 to the score before dark.

HONGKONG.

Thompson.....	5	McKenzie.....	4
Bird.....	17	Davidson.....	12
Starkey.....	22	Boddam.....	15
Brinkley.....	5	Deane.....	1
Gibb.....	9	Toller.....	11
Leg bye.....	2	Wide.....	5
109			

SHANGHAI.

Mollison.....	46	Hyslop.....	40
Turnbull.....	25	McKenzie.....	20
Deane.....	0	Price.....	25
Bullock.....	9	Deantley.....	1
Chalmers.....	1	Bye.....	1
Leg bye.....	8	Wide.....	11
200			

HACQUETS.

SHANGHAI vs. HONGKONG.

This Match was decided on the 9th, in consequence of the Cricket Match having been finished earlier than was anticipated. Shanghai was represented by Messrs. Hyslop and Fisher, and Hongkong by Messrs. Davidson and Boddam. It will be seen from the subjoined score that Shanghai won the first three games, and Hongkong the last four, the total difference being only 5 runs in seven games, in spite of the almost unaccountable love-game, as the deciding one. The wide difference that exists in the services necessary for the Courts in Hongkong and here can alone account for the apparent ease with which some of the Games were

won on each side, the players in other respects appeared fairly matched.

Hyslop and Fisher.....	1 Game.....	15 to 5
do.....	do.....	15 to 7
do.....	do.....	15 to 11
Davidson and Boddam.....	do.....	15 to 11
do.....	do.....	15 to 8
do.....	do.....	17 to 15 set 3
do.....	do.....	15 to 15 to love

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 8th May, 1867.

The races to-day were good, especially on the part of the ponies, some of which made excellent time. *Haddington's* resurrection has occurred most opportunely to provide an opponent for *Ezeter* who must otherwise, having lost his old competitor *Sir William*, have been without a rival. The morning was warm, but the sky being overcast and a slight breeze blowing rendered the weather propitious. We never remember, however, to have seen the Grand Stand display so little variety in color; the dingy appearance of a congregation of black coats was hardly relieved by the graceful toilettes of a dozen ladies.

1.—CHU-KA-ZA CUP. Value Tls. 100. 2nd pony, Tls. 25. For China ponies only. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at the last Autumn Meeting in Shanghai 7 lbs extra. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. ¼ mile.

Mors aux Dents.....	1
Birdtime.....	2
The Knave.....	3

This was combated for by 9 ponies, finishing by a spirited struggle between *Mors aux Dents* and *Birdtime*. Time—1m. 3½s.

2.—STAND PLATE. Value Tls. 200. For all Horses. Weights, Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. Colonial, 3 years, 9st.; 4 years, 9st. 12lbs.; 5 years, 10st.; over 5 years, 10st. 7lbs.; English, 11st. Winner of a Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup Race excluded; Entrance, Tls. 10 each. ¼ mile.

Pomero.....	1
Havannah.....	2

This was a match between *Pomero* and *Havannah*; the latter swerved between the distance and winning posts, and though his rider pressed him hard, he had to yield the race to his competitor. Time—2m. 52½s.

3.—GRIFPIN'S PLATE. Value Tls. 150. Second Pony Tls. 25. Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance. For China Ponies that have never run at any meeting in China and Hongkong. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. ¼ mile.

Carte Blanche.....	1
Accident.....	2
The Squire.....	3

This being the race of the day, 16 ponies came to the post, and a very pretty start was effected—the various colors, for some moments, looked like a huge bouquet in motion. *Carte Blanche* showed in front at the corner and led up the straight. *Oracle*, *Accident*, and *The Squire* in close attendance. Many fancied the *Squire* had the second place, but the "numbers" pronounced him third. Had the distance been a little longer, he would have cut some work out for *Carte Blanche*. Time—2m. 10½s.

4.—HAIKWAN CUP. Value Tls. 150. Presented by the Customs. For all China Ponies that have never won a Race in Shanghai. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. ¼ mile.

Snowdon.....	1
Pukloo.....	2
Potshot.....	3

This was also a good race. *Potshot* and *Pukloo* seemed to be the favourites though *Snowdon* had his supporters, and justified their confidence by carrying away the prize. Time—3m. 28s.

5.—LADIES' PURSE. For all Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Straits and Manila 3lbs. extra; Indian 10lbs. extra; Arabs, Colonial and English, 14lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 10 each. Once round.

Mors aux Dents.....	1
Mammon.....	2
Carte Blanche.....	3

For this race seven ponies started. *Foundling* and *Birdtime* seemed determined to make the pace severe, going off at a great burst; but they were gradually closed on, and *Violet* and *Straw*, *Light Blue*, and *Crimson* and *Saffron* showed they meant to make a struggle; but *Mors aux Dents* was too good for all his opponents, and won easily. Time—2m. 41½s.

The purse was presented to the winning jockey by Mrs. Johnson, who very gracefully said:—I have much pleasure in presenting

you with this purse in the name of the ladies of Shanghai, as the reward of perfect horsemanship. The prize has been well contended for, and gallantly won, and will prove, I trust, an omen of success to you in the more important contests of life. The winner with great fervour, but extreme brevity, acknowledged the compliment.

6.—THE TAO-TAI'S CUP. Value £100. For all Horses. Weights, Arabs, 9st.; Colonial, 3 years and under, 9st. 4lbs.; 6 years and under, 10st.; 5 years and upwards, 10st. 8lbs.; English, under 5 years, 11st. 7lbs.; 5 years and upwards, 12st. The winner of a Challenge Cup in Hongkong or China 20lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 15 each. ¼ mile.

Haddington.....	1
Ezeter.....	2
Dundee.....	3

This race brought out the above named competitors. *Ezeter* was not very fortunate in his start; the other two went away at a slashing pace, *Ezeter* overhauled them about opposite the stand, and the three ran pretty closely together to the straight, *Haddington* leading, and winning cleverly, though he had to submit to some punishment to gain his laurels. Time—2m. 25s.

7.—THE PONY WELTER. Value Tls. 100. Last Pony to pay second Pony's entrance. For all China Ponies not otherwise entered at this meeting. Weight 11st. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. ¼ mile.

Bogtrotter.....	1
Silver Leaf.....	2
Preface.....	3
Vulture.....	4

Fifteen came to the post, and made a fairly contested race. The "numbers" placed *Bogtrotter*, *Silverleaf*, *Preface* and *Vulture*, but we heard *Liquidator* claimed third and *Lottery* fourth place. Time—1m. 38s.

SECOND DAY.

The weather to-day was again all that could be desired, the bright and hot rays of the sun being tempered by an agreeable and refreshing breeze. The day's sport commenced with—

1.—THE PUBLIC RING PLATE. Presented by the Auctioneers of Shanghai. Value Tls. 150. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. ¼ mile.

Fleur de lis.....	1
Mammon.....	2
Mors aux Dents.....	3

Foundling, *Potshot*, and *Hard Times* also started. *Potshot's* owner claimed third place. All the ponies got well away, and ran like a handful to the other side of the course, when *Mors aux Dents* drew ahead and came leading up the straight, where he was challenged and headed by *Fleur de lis*. *Mammon* made a gallant struggle and gained second place, the *Fleur* winning by a nose. Time—1.48s.

2.—FAIRIE CUP. Value Tls. 500. Presented by the American Community of Shanghai. For all Horses that have never won a cup in China over Tls. 200 in value. Weights, Arabs, 9st.; Colonial, 3 years, 9st. 7lbs.; English, 10st. 10lbs. Entrance, Tls. 10. 2 miles.

Dundee.....	1
Rattler.....	2
Scamp.....	3

A rather indifferent start gave *Rattler* and *Scamp* a good lead, they were followed by *Dundee*, *Highflyer* and *Rochester*. On the other side, about facing the Stand, *Dundee* drew ahead and *Scamp* fell back. The race was now between *Rattler* and *Dundee*, the latter winning easily; *Scamp* a bad third. *Rochester* walked in. Time—3.50s.

3.—THE TATLER CUP. Value Tls. — For China Ponies only. Winners in Hongkong, or Shanghai at or since the Autumn Meeting 1866, 5lbs. extra for each race won. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 10. One mile.

Snowdon.....	1
Carte Blanche.....	2
Oracle.....	3

Blue Peter, *Protégé*, *Omnia in Omnibus* and *Birdtime* also ran. The ponies got off well together, *Carte Blanche* leading with *Birdtime* in very close attendance. About the turn *Snowdon* began to claim a place, and headed the *Carte* at near the distance. The rider of *Oracle* pushed him into third place. Time—2.11s.

4.—THE CATYAT CUP. Value Tls. 300. For all Horses. Weights, Arabs, 8st. 7lbs.; Colonial, 3 years, 9st.; 4 years, 10st.; 5 years, 10st. 7lbs.; 6 years and aged, 10st. 12lbs.; English, 11st. Winners of Hongkong or Shanghai Challenge Cup Race 14 lbs. extra. Winners of any

race in China 7lbs. extra, not accumulative. ¼ mile.

Haddington.....	1
Pomero.....	2
Pathfinder.....	3
Havannah also started. Time—2.50.	

5.—CHRISTIAN CUP. Value Tls. 500. For all China Ponies. To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony. Entrance, Tls. 10 each, one half of which is to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but not to exceed the sum of Tls. 500, until the Cup is finally won. Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 50 from the accumulating fund. Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance. ¼ mile.

Mors aux Dents.....	1
Pahloo.....	2
Fleur de Lis.....	3

Seven started, and all got well away, *Mors* and *Snowdon* to the front, *Mammon* last. On coming into the straight, *Mors* led, closely followed by *Fleur de Lis*, who was deprived of second place by *Pahloo*. Time—3m. 25s.

6.—HACK STAKES. Value Tls. 100. For all Horses not entered at this Meeting for any other Flat Race. Catch weights. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. Once round.

Traveller.....	1
Starlight.....	2
Chiefain.....	3

Also started—*Beauregard*, *Smith O'Brien* and *Toutmonail*. After a little fidgeting and eagerness on the part of *Starlight* to get away, a good start was effected, *Traveller* leading, a situation he maintained to the finish. *Starlight* holding second place. *Toutmonail* appeared to have the call, as he went out of the paddock, but his chance was All-mye. Time—2.23½.

7.—THE YAH-O-TAN CUP. Value Tls. 120. Presented by the Shipping Clerks of Shanghai. For all China Ponies that have never won in China. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. ¼ mile.

Accident.....	1
The Squire.....	2

For this race 18 went to the post, and after a false start, got off in a crowd, which soon changed into a struggling line. *Accident* and the *Squire* contesting well for the prize. *Employé* third and we believe *Sauter* fourth. Time—1.34½.

THIRD DAY.

The sky was overcast, and a fresh breeze was blowing, which brought clouds of dust over the stand and enclosure. Had *Aquarius* been out with his watering pot an hour or two before the races commenced, he would have materially lessened the drawback of the day.

1.—THE SHANGHAI CUP. Presented by the Book-keepers of Shanghai. Value Tls. 200. For all China, Japan, and Manila Ponies that have never won a Race prior to date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5 each. 2½ Miles.

Accident.....	1
Oracle.....	2
Carte Blanche.....	3

The following also started:—*Reform*, *Trapeze*, *Snowdon*, *Pah-loo*, *Avenger*, *Hot Chestnut*, *Avatar*, *Pot Shot*, *The Squire*, and *Sauter*.

2.—THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP. A Sweepstakes of Tls. 25 each, with Tls. 200 added. For all horses; to be Handicapped by the Stewards at the end of the second day's Race. Entrance, Tls. 10 each. 2 Miles.

Pathfinder, 10st. 4lbs.....	1
Dundee, 10st. 11lb.....	2

A match only—and won easy.

3.—THE CONCORDIA CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$500. Presented by Members of the Club Concordia. To be won two consecutive Meetings by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner. Entrance Tls. 10 each, one half of which is to be added to the Cup, accumulating, but in all not to exceed Tls. 500, until the Cup be finally won. Second Pony at each meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the accumulating fund. Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance. Weight for inches as per scale. ¼ Miles.

Fleur de lis.....	1
Mors aux Dents.....	2
Carte Blanche.....	3

Four got away. The first time past the Stand, *Fleur* led, followed by *Carte Blanche*, *Mors*, and *Mammon*. *Mors* changed places with the *Carte* in line with the French Gas Works, and ran again home. This was a

hollow affair. *Mammon* beaten off. Time—3m. 25½s.

4.—THE ORIENTAL PLATE. A Sweepstakes of Tls. 25 each, with Tls. 150 added. For Colonial Horses only. Weights, 4 years and under, 9 st. 6 lbs.; 5 years, 9 st. 12 lbs.; 6 years and aged, 10 st. 4 lbs. Winners of Challenge Cups excluded. Entrance, Tls. 10 each. ¼ Mile.

Rattler, 9st. 9lbs.....	1
Pomero, 10st. 6lbs.....	2
Dundee, 10st. 3lbs.....	3

Again four entered the lists. *Rattler* gave much trouble at the start, and when it was effected, got away with some advantage. For the first quarter mile all were well together, and the pace good. *Pomero* and *Havannah* made the running until about half the distance was covered, when *Rattler* took first place, and came in an easy winner. There was a spirited contest for third place between *Dundee* and *Havannah*. Time—1m. 52s.

5.—CONSOLATION CUP. Value Tls. 150. For all beaten China Ponies at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5 each. Once round.

Omnia in Omnibus.....	1
Employé.....	2
The Rejected.....	3

The following started—*Blue Peter*, *Rahi*, *Reform*, *Protege*, *Lone Star*, *Short Common*, *Hurd Times*, *Sauter*, *Fragment*, and *Quicksilver*.

This was a tailing race, and won easily. Time—2m. 46s.

6.—THE HONGKONG CUP. Value Tls. 300. Presented by the Hongkong Community. A Steeple-chase for all Horses. Weights, Arabs, 9 st.; Stud Bred, 10 st.; Colonial, 11 st.; English, 12st. Entrance, Tls. 10 each. About 3 Miles.

Kangaroo.....	1
Miss Mowbray.....	0

This might be most effectively described by—"Not much" *Miss Mowbray*. She balked at the first jump and somewhat hurt her Jockey. *Kangaroo* went gallantly off, taking his leaps well, until on second round he came to the ditch and mid wall, about half way up the straight, where he blundered, pitched his Jockey who fell on his nose, and the horse rolled completely on to his side. Both however were soon up, and off again, the old horse wakened up and did all the jumps in the next round in splendid style. We were very glad that his rider suffered nothing more than the scratch and a good shake, and that he was both well and plucky enough to ride in the Scramble.

7.—THE SCRAMBLE. Value Tls. 200. For China and Japan Ponies. Weights 10st 7 lbs. Entrance. Tls. 10 each. Twice round a Course selected by the Committee.

Potshot.....	1
Golden, Fleec.....	2
Trapeze.....	3
Malador.....	4

The following also started:—*Fidgett*, *Cripple*, *Chaf*, *d'Euvre*, *Leather-lungs*, *Catapult*, *Tubor*, *Rejected*, *Silverleaf*, *Oracle*, *Bogtrotter*, *Leprehaun*, *Buchaneer*, *Lottery*, and *Hard Times*.

It was impossible to note all the changes in this race. Before the first jump was reached the lot were in file; all took the mud wall, but the post and rail stopped the leading ponies and nearly all followed suit. When two or three had cleared, "the halters" thought better of it, and again rushed on, but there was a good half mile between the first and last ponies. *Potshot*, accompanied by *Trapeze*, ran unhesitatingly and well, and there was a very good race from the corner home; at the double jump opposite the stand, *Trapeze* relieved himself of his rider, and before the jockey could remount, the contest terminated in favour of *Potshot*. There were several falls and duckings, but none were much hurt, and the whole affair was spirited and pleasing.

FOURTH DAY.

HUNT CUP.—Value Tls. 100. A Hurdle Race for all China and Japan Ponies, the *bona fide* property of Members of the Hunt, that have been hunted at least three times during the past season. Members only allowed to ride. Once round the Race Course over a flight of eight hurdles. Weight, 10st.

Bogtrotter.....	1
Chaf d'Euvre.....	2
Golden Fleec.....	3
Evansie Anter.....	4

Bogtrotter took all his jumps well, and came in an easy winner. *Chaf d'Euvre* knocked down his two last hurdles.—Time 3m. 11s.

THE TOWER'S MUSE.—Entrance \$5. 1/2 mile.

<i>Bogtrotter</i>	1
<i>The Knave</i>	2
<i>Leatherlungs</i>	3

The two last named ponies were leading till within about 200 yards from home, when *Bogtrotter* came away and won easily by several lengths. Third close up. Several other ponies ran.—Time 1m. 02s.

THE BUSTERS' STAKES.—Entrance \$5. 3 miles. For all beaten ponies at this meeting.

<i>Hard Times</i>	10	st.	1
<i>Sunliter</i>	10	"	2
<i>Cobnut</i>	10.9	"	3
<i>Fifberly Gibbett</i>	12.3	"	4

Several other ponies ran, but the rest were nowhere at the finish. *The Ranger* led the first time round, followed by the *Black Dwarf*, but both these slung up on passing the stand a second time, and came off the course. *Hard Times* led the last time round, and won in the commonest of canter by several lengths.—Time 7m. 47s.

HUNT CUP.—Value Tls. 100. A Hurdle Race for all China and Japan Ponies, the bona fide property of Members of the Hunt, that have been hunted at least three times during the past season. Members only allowed to ride. Once round the Race Course over a flight of eight hurdles. Weight, 12st.

<i>Potshot</i>	1
<i>Leprechaun</i>	2
<i>Evative Amer</i>	3

Chef d'Œuvre also started, but fell and threw his rider at the first hurdle. *Mutator* shirked the second hurdle and lost his chance thereby, as the others were a quarter of a mile ahead by the time he could be turned and taken over it. The other three ponies ran well together in the order named to the quarter mile post, from whence *Potshot* increased his lead and won by several lengths. The rider of *Leprechaun* lodged an objection on the score of *Potshot* having shirked his second hurdle; but it was afterwards withdrawn. Time—3m. 25s.

A race once round with China boys up, followed, and was won with ease by *Bogtrotter*. Five started. Only one spill. Time—2m. 47s.

TIENTSIN RACES.

First Day.

T'ZEEHULIN STAKES.—1/2 mile.

Sir E. Farquhar's <i>Curio</i>	1
Mr. Farquhar's <i>Scotia</i>	2
Mr. Higginson's <i>Avalanche</i>	3

After some delay at the starting post, owing to the temper shown by a pony named *Lucifer*, a rather straggling start was effected, and the ponies raced well together to the distance, when *Curio* showed in front and won a good race, by a length without much effort. Time—1m. 3s.

MAIDEN PLATE.—One mile, for ponies that have never run in China.

Mr. Higginson's <i>Sanspaur</i>	1
Mr. Oia's <i>Rose Diamond</i>	2
Mr. Jackson's <i>Albion</i>	3

On the fall of the flag *Sanspaur* jumped off with the lead and carried his horses round with him, winning easily by two lengths. *Rose Diamond* made a vigorous push at the finish and deprived *Albion* of second honors, the rest nowhere. Time—2m. 15s.

TOWN PLATE.—Once round for ponies not otherwise entered, except for selling races.

Mr. Scammoy's <i>Pot Luck</i>	1
Mr. Jaeger's <i>Tientsin Herald</i>	2
Mr. Sarrah's <i>Prompter</i>	3

Only three ponies started, and went well together for about half a mile, when *Prompter* began to be in difficulties. The other two, however, went stride by stride to the distance, when *Pot Luck*, who evidently had the "legs" of his opponent, shot ahead and won as he pleased by two lengths. Time—3m. 1s.

T'IENTSIN CUP.—2 1/2 miles. Value

Mr. Higginson's <i>Ice Cream</i>	1
Mr. Fairleigh's <i>Black Pearl</i>	2
Mr. Higginson's <i>Electric</i>	3

Electric, who was evidently sent to make running for his stable companion, kept the *Pearl* to his work for the first time round, and both seemed to have shot their bolt when *Ice Cream* joined them as he went round, at a mere canter, and won by a distance.

PRIMO STAKES.—1/2 mile. Value Tls. Winners of 1/2 mile and Maiden Plate 7 lbs. extra.

Sir E. Farquhar's <i>Curio</i>	1
Mr. Leicester's <i>Top of the Wharf</i>	2
Mr. Jackson's <i>Scotia</i>	3

Sir E. Farquhar's *Cherry* and *Black Cap* again showed to the front in this bout; the plucky *Curio*, scoring his 7 lbs. penalty, came when called on, and won by two lengths without being touched.

PEKING CUP.—Value \$100. Presented by the Peking community. 1 1/2 mile. Winner of Maiden Plate 7 lbs. extra.

The Cosmopolite's <i>Sadowa</i>	1
Mr. Higginson's <i>Sanspaur</i>	2
Mr. Fairleigh's <i>Black Diamond</i>	3

This was the first appearance on the course of the winners of last year's Challenge Cup. *Black Diamond* with his fine appearance and glossy coat was a great favorite, especially with the ladies. He had not much chance, however, when alongside such ponies as *Sadowa* and *Sanspaur* at the terrible pace the latter was making. *Sadowa* very well ridden, lay back, and did not make his "set to" with *Sanspaur* till half way up the hill, when he pushed in front and won by two or three lengths. The latter did not seem much to relish his 7 lbs. extra weight.

Second Day.

KIACHTA CUP.—1 mile.

Mr. Oia's <i>Rose Diamond</i>	1
Mr. Jackson's <i>Scotia</i>	2
Mr. Higginson's <i>Avalanche</i>	3

Rose Diamond and *Scotia* made a dead heat of it. *Avalanche* third by a head. *Rose Diamond* won the deciding heat by a nose on the post. Time—2m. 17s. Dead heat 2m. 21s.

CHALLENGE CUP.—2 miles.

Mr. Higginson's <i>Sanspaur</i>	1
The Cosmopolite's <i>Sadowa</i>	2
Mr. Fairleigh's <i>Black Diamond</i>	3
Mr. Higginson's <i>Ice Cream</i>	4
Mr. Fairleigh's <i>Black Pearl</i>	5

Black Pearl and *Ice Cream* made strong running for the first 1/2 mile when the former jumped over the ropes in an eccentric manner, and *Ice Cream* being close to him followed. The other three ponies went together stride by stride till the last 1/2 mile when *Black Diamond* fell off, and the race was left between *Sanspaur* and *Sadowa*. The latter was soon shaken off, and *Sanspaur* won pretty easily by three or four lengths. Time—4m. 48s. The best time ever done on this course.

MONGOL STAKES.—1 1/2 mile, winners 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Jackson's <i>Albion</i>	1
Mr. Higginson's <i>Ice Cream</i>	2

Ice Cream stood at the post when the flag fell, and had great work to catch his horses, he was unable to collar *Albion* who won by 3 lengths.

SELLING RACE.—1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Scammoy's <i>Pot Luck</i>	1
Mr. Leicester's <i>Top of the Wharf</i>	2

A good race, won pretty easily by *Pot Luck*.

TRIAL STAKES.—1 mile for all winners.

The Cosmopolite's <i>Sadowa</i>	1
Sir E. Farquhar's <i>Curio</i>	2

Won by *Sadowa* who waited on his ponies, in 2m. 19s.—4 seconds more than *Sanspaur* (who was not allowed to start in this race,) made in the Maiden plate.

CONSOLATION STAKES for all beaten ponies.

Mr. Sarrah's <i>Prompter</i>	1
Mr. Leicester's <i>Top of the Wharf</i>	2

Prompter waited on his ponies came up the straight and won easily. Time—2m. 20.

Third Day.

COMPRODOR'S CUP.—1 1/2 miles, winners 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Higginson's <i>Sanspaur</i>	1
The Cosmopolite's <i>Sadowa</i>	2
Mr. Leicester's <i>Top of the Wharf</i>	3

This race was virtually a trial of strength between *Sanspaur* and the Pekin crack *Sadowa*. The former however made short work of it when they came into the straight, and won as he pleased by 4 lengths. Time—3m. 32.

A match without interest, and "Mofoo" and "Jack" races, finished up the sports. The weather though rather warm, was fine throughout.

Law Reports.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

May 15.
Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

YAU-HAY v. E. VINCENT.

Mr. MYNBERG appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. EAMES for the defendant.

Mr. MYNBERG explained that this was an action to recover the value of 100 bags of sugar, part of a cargo shipped on board the *Water Lily* at Swatow and destined for Shanghai. These had been hypothecated by the Captain to the defendant, he contended illegally. There had been no sale, bottomry, or respondentia; but a mere delivery of the sugar as a loan. If the defendant could show a so-called lien he contended that it was an invalid lien. But assuming that the Court held there had been a bottomry, he contended that the defendant had lost his lien by having taken on himself possession of the cargo and selling it instead of coming into Court and asking permission to sell. But he contended that it was in every way impossible to set up a maritime lien; and the only possible defence was that it was a lien at common law. He thought he would be able to show that such a lien would be invalid. The master was a perfect stranger to the cargo except in cases of necessity, and then only certain powers were given him. When hypothecation of the cargo became necessary, the whole must be hypothecated, conjointly with the freight and cargo. For only when the ship and cargo failed to yield the required amount did the cargo become liable to make up the deficiency. In this instance the master had no power to hypothecate. On the contrary the law clearly forbade it. An agent had no power to create a lien without the consent of the owner, at common law. The learned Counsel was proceeding with he is argument when

THE COURT asked Mr. Eames the ground on which he proposed to defend the case.

Mr. EAMES did not intend to urge that there had been either bottomry or hypothecation. There was one element wanting to justify either—risk. He should urge that there had been a conditional sale. He held that the defendant had been acting with the Captain of the *Water Lily* in attaining a purpose the latter had a right to effect. Perhaps the expression "incipient sale" would be more correct.

THE COURT pointed out that, by the plea put in, it appeared the money had been advanced by Captain Vincent on the condition that he was to hold "a lien on the sugar." Now, so far as common law was concerned a carrier had no right to pledge goods entrusted to him; and in Maritime Law, a Captain could do nothing with cargo except in case of urgent necessity. He could then do one of two things. He could sell a portion of his cargo or hypothecate the whole. It behoved the defendants in this case to show a title to the sugar. They must show they held in virtue of a sale, or must give evidence of hypothecation.

Mr. EAMES argued that the entrustment of the goods to Mr. Vincent in consideration of money received, was the commencement of a sale which was to be completed at Shanghai, out of consideration for the interest of the owner of the cargo. Assuming that the Captain had a right to sell, he would have subjected the owner to great loss by forcing the sale of the sugar at Swatow. Mr. Vincent had done merely as an auctioneer might do, to whom goods were entrusted for sale, and who made an advance on them. It might as well be urged that if those goods were not sold five minutes after they were placed in the Auctioneer's hands, it was competent to the owner to bring an action for their recovery on ground of tortious possession. He urged that the goods were in process of sale from the time Captain Vincent advanced money, until they were actually disposed of in Shanghai. The various points were argued at great length. But eventually the Court decided the case without going into evidence, delivering the following judgment.

This is an action to recover certain bags of sugar and damages in respect of their detention. It is unnecessary to go into the merits of the case, because if even they are as Defendant states them to be, still his answer furnishes no answer in law to the action.

Either he is the purchaser of the goods, or he has simply advanced money in respect of them, conditionally on his having the power to forward and sell them at Shanghai (which he is previously right to do). On the former view, the action is clearly barred. On the latter view, the transaction is not one of sale. It is a simple advance of money on security of a portion of the cargo with a power of sale. Mr. Eames indeed contends that the Defendant merely acted as the Agent of the Captain to sell the goods, and that he in that character sold them, but this view of the case is rebutted by his plea in which he states that he agreed to advance and did advance money upon the goods. Not being repaid, he sold them, and did this after the commencement of the action to recover them. On this subject the law is clear.

The captain of a ship has no authority, either at Common Law or by the Maritime Law, to pledge a portion of his cargo as security for advances made to him, even with the expedition attached that the portion so pledged should, in default of the advances being repaid, be sold at another port. At Common Law a carrier has no right to sell or pledge the goods entrusted to him for carriage. According to the Maritime

Law, the captain of a ship can only, in cases of necessity and under certain circumstances, and in a proper case, sell a portion of the cargo, and even then he must comply with the rules which prevail and have been laid down in a series of cases by the Judges with reference to Bottomry and Respondentia. I know of no authority for saying that the captain can, in such a case as this, single out a particular piece of the cargo and hypothecate it; and any attempt to deposit a portion of the cargo as security for advances, even with such a condition as is attached to the sale of the portion deposited with the defendant in this action, is beyond his authority.

Hypothecation of the whole of a cargo is permissible by the Maritime Law in proper cases, because it may be for the benefit of the whole, that the whole should be conveyed to a proper market; the presumption being that this hypothecation of the whole, if it affects the cargo at all, will finally operate to the sale of a part, and this in the best market, at the place of its destination, and in the hands of its proper consignees.

There is no sale in this case, and the captain having under the circumstances no authority to pledge the cargo, the pledgee can have no title to the goods or their proceeds.

Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount realised by the sale of the sugar, with interest at 10 per cent. from the date of the plaintiff's application to the defendant for the goods.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

April 25.

Re J. W. MALCOLM.

The bankrupt handed in his petition, showing liabilities to the amount of Tls. 2,488.72, and \$1,315.75. The assets were Tls. 500, in bad debts.

May 9.

J. W. Lambuth, for J. W. Wright, claimed Tls. 30 for one month's rent—Admitted.

Wei-fung, formerly bankrupt's Shroff, claimed \$63.75 the amount of a judgment debt—Admitted.

John Morris, partner in Jackson & Co. Ningpo, claimed Tls. 229.44, balance of account—Admitted.

The case was adjourned till 13th June.

May 13.

Re ROWLEY MILLER.

Messrs. B. D. Metta and Co. proved for Tls. 252.90 on account of repairs made by them to the house leased by the bankrupt—Admitted.

E. Roche amended claim previously proved, from Tls. 2396.26 to Tls. 2991.58.

The Comptoir d'Escompte claim was shown to have been over-stated. The actual debt was Tls. 88,815.73 instead of Tls. 91,126.55.

The total assets in hand were shown to be Tls. 11,653.76, out of which a first dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent, was ordered to be paid.

THE NEW PORTS.

(Overland China Mail.)

Rumours, apparently well founded, are in circulation that within a few days or weeks, two new ports will be added to the list of those open by treaty—viz., Nanking, and Kiangchow in Hainan. The opening of the former place has been long expected, and nearly two years ago measures were taken by the British authorities to secure a suitable site for the future settlement. Kiangchow is less known than Nanking, but judging from the reports to hand, it would seem to present a more favourable opening for commercial enterprise than the ancient Capital of China; and this chiefly from the island of Hainan being to a great extent beyond the range of those adverse official influences which may be expected for some time to restrict European enterprise at Nanking. At the time of Kiangchow being inserted in the list of ports to be opened, it does not appear that our authorities possessed any very definite ideas of its resources or capabilities, and even to the present day our knowledge of Hainan is chiefly based upon the reports of shipwrecked sailors, (who have generally been well treated) or of those who, conceiving that their own rendering of the treaty was a sufficient warrant for frequenting the port, have constantly and successfully run the gauntlet of the Chinese mandarin junks, and the magnificent gunboats which, by a pleasing fiction, have been lately supposed to do duty as preventive vessels.

The formation of Hainan is mountainous, but it possesses many well cultivated level spots. The thick forests which cover a large portion of the island are inhabited by an aboriginal race who for many years gave considerable trouble to the Chinese authorities. The East Coast of the island does not appear to afford any good anchorages, nor with the exception of Kiangchow, do the few ports on the North, West, and South sides offer inducements to mariners to frequent them. Dr. Williams in *Commercial Guide* (1853) states that the productions of Hainan "comprise coconuts, betel, fruits, sugar, cotton, salt, lacquer-varnish, beeswax, tanned hides and rice; gold, silver, pearls, sapan-wood, tortoise-shell, and many kinds of the cabinet-wood are found in or near the island." The list of articles comprising some important items, but there is little information as to the quantity produced. When foreign trade shall have been fully opened, however, these particulars will be speedily ascertained.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorta.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total of last Report.....	May 16	London.....	209795.39	11529.59	316.16	281535.14	5571.22	550.16	22801.61	5617.62	1946.27	8475.23	20144.52	65141.63
Crawshaw Bayley.....			1419.25		3.75	1423.00	168.90	616.51	1735.98	462.73	228.67	315.71	534.25	2084.35
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			27214.64	11529.59	819.91	282958.14	5770.12	1167.07	24538.59	6080.35	2174.94	8790.94	20670.77	68235.98

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolung.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total of last Report.....			895.13	..	..	895.13	861.16	59981.13	15371.20	549.59	5581.06	12974.29	14140.33	100857.65
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			895.13	..	..	895.13	861.05	59981.13	15371.20	549.59	5581.06	12974.29	14140.33	100857.65

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total of last Report.....			11975.42	733.75	33898.39	46007.56	..	75.96	1354.52	..	..	24.50	82.42	1537.40
Ying-tze-fai.....	April 27	Tientsin.....	55.00	..	423.00	478.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Szechuen.....	May 27	Hongkong.....	..	..	336.40	336.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hons.....	May 16	Tientsin.....	..	..	558.59	558.59	..	..	55.00	..	..	..	..	55.00
Szechuen.....	" 16	Hongkong.....	..	..	29.50	29.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erl King.....	" 16	Hongkong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....			12030.42	733.75	35227.88	47992.05	..	75.96	1407.52	..	..	24.50	82.42	1590.40

SILK.

To GREAT BRITAIN.		To MARSEILLES.		To AMERICA.		To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.		TOTAL CHINA.		JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
19221.49	24215	2079.83	3346	66.49	89	167.28	199	22235.14	27849	6783	34582

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Piculs.
Total of last Report.....	April 24	6484.19	3980.76	324.00	55038.10	2834.00	..	31001.76	4881.69	..	102135.66
Ying King.....	" 30	609.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707.46
Suwo-Nah.....	" 30	622.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	622.40
Sunda.....	" 30	490.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490.50
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		8202.85	4078.76	324.00	55038.10	2834.00	..	31001.76	4881.69	..	103056.32

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARAS.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels.....	1194½	1134.50	70	84.00	..	..	30	30.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1194½	1134.50	70	84.00	..	..	30	30.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption.....	90½	90.50	116	139.20	24	28.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chukiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Taiwan.		TOTAL.	
	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.	Chta.	Wght.
Malwa.....	65	65.00	15	15.00	40	40.00	11	11.00	37	37.00	15	15.00	59	59.00	..	..	222	222.00
Patna.....	2	2.40	..	..	3	3.60	1	1.20	5	6.00	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	18	21.60
Benares.....	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	6	7.20
Persian.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25.00
Turkey.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	67	67.40	15	15.00	45	46.00	12	12.20	67	68.00	15	15.00	45	46.20	5	6.00	271	275.80

SHANGHAI, MAY 18, 1867.

THE 7th of May Mail carried our last issue. The English Mail of the 26th March arrived on the 10th instant. There have been no arrivals of vessels with general cargoes from England, other arrivals have been from the Coast and Japan and comprised chiefly Coals and Sugar, also one vessel from Sydney. The Races commenced on the 8th instant, and in the absence of business, have, with Cricket and Racquet Matches, occupied the attention of the community.

SOFT GOODS.—There has been but little doing, the absence of any increase to Stocks tends, perhaps, to maintain a firm tone in the Market.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Demand rather subsided, 84 lbs. Eagle Chop Tls. 2.65.

T-CLOTHS.—The accounts from the North being unsatisfactory for these goods, this market is dull.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Still enquired for, and find buyers, 56 reed at Tls. 2.40 a 2.50; 60 reed at Tls. 2.60 a 2.80; 64 reed at Tls. 2.75 a 2.85.

WOOLLENS.—

CAMLETS.—Gentian in better demand, best S.S. have realized Tls. 14.90 per pce. Scarlets are worth Tls. 15.50 per pce.

SPANISH STRIPES.—In small enquiry at low rates, 64 cents per yard offered for C.P.H. Elephant Chop.

FIGURED LUSTRES.—Dull and declining in value. Considerable sales of inferior assortments at Tls. 4.50 to 4.65 per pce.

LONG ELLS.—In more enquiry, and prices tending upwards. C.P.H. Scarlet, on the spot, have been placed at 7.17, and are now worth Tls. 7.20 per pce. There is also a fair demand "to arrive." Other Woollens, no material change.

METALS.—IRON.—In the absence of arrivals, scarcely anything has been done, but a fair enquiry exists, and the Market remains firm. OF NAIL ROD, some sales of small parcels to arrive, have been effected at Tls. 2.50 a Tls. 2.55. Good assortments, if on the spot, would probably realize Tls. 2.55 a Tls. 2.60.

LEAD.—L B offered at Tls. 5.10.

TIN PLATES.—Per box Tls. 4.40 a 4.70.

COALS.—The *Argo* from Sydney reached here on the 8th with a cargo from the Bulli Bulmines—supplies have also come from Nagasaki and some 100 tons via Yokohama per *Eliza Shaw*. The requirements still exceed supplies, but high rates limit transactions to absolute wants. The receipts this year show a very serious decline on those of last year, to same period and rates are nominal.

Cardiff, from ship's side Tls. 15.00
North Wales, ship's side " 14.00
English, ship's side " 13.00
Australasian, ship's side " 13.00
Australasian, ship's side " 11.00
Japan, ship's side " 7.50
Formosa, ship's side " 6.00

SUGAR.—Holders, unwilling to sell at low rates offering.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Transactions limited by small stocks, the following sell at quotations on arrival.—

Rattans, Tls. 2.60 a 4.80 per picul.
S. Sea Island Sandalwood, Tls. 3.30 a 3.50.
Small Sapanwood, Tls. 2 a 3.00.
Black Pepper, Tls. 6.05.

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

GREY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	LEAD	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 lbs.	2.28	2.40	TIN PLATES	pl. 5.10	.....
8 1/2 to 8 1/4 lbs.	2.65	.....	STEEL	pl. 3.70	3.30
9 to 9 1/4 lbs.	2.90	3.60	PLAINS	pl. 0.85	0.90
WHITE SHIRTINGS			WINDOW GLASS	box 2.20	2.40
56 Reed.	2.40	2.50	PEPPER		
60 "	2.50	2.60	Black	pl. 6.05	.....
64 "	2.75	2.85	White	pl. 8.50	9.00
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	4.75	.....	BETEL NUT		
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	4.00	.....	Cochin China	3.20	3.40
AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, 40 yds.	4.75	4.85	Singapore	2.60	2.80
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	3.50	3.80	RATTANS		
T-CLOTHS—			Straits, common	2.60	4.80
6 to 7 lbs.	1.75	2.40	Banjermassing	4.50	4.80
8 to 8 1/4 lbs.	2.55	2.90	SAPAN WOOD		
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 1/2 doz. 0.75	0.75	0.90	3 pieces weighing 1 picul	2.00	.....
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			6 a 7 " "	2.00	2.40
White, 40 yds.	2.75	2.80	SANDAL WOOD—		
Dyed, Assorted	3.00	3.25	South Sea Island	3.10	3.30
BROCADES—			Malabar	12.50	13.00
White, 40 yds.	2.80	2.85	MANOROV BARK—		
Dyed, Assorted	3.20	3.60	Singapore and Penang	0.65	0.70
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	6.50	7.20	Siam	0.90	0.95
CHINTZ—			TIN		
Assorted, 28 yds.	1.80	2.45	Straits	17.00	17.50
Blue	1.70	1.85	Malacca	18.00	18.50
Brown	2.10	2.20	RICE—		
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	2.65	3.20	Arracan and Rangoon	1.10	1.30
VELVETS—			Siam, Cargo	1.10	1.30
Black, 22 in.	0.24	0.26	good to finest white	1.45	1.75
Blue, 22 in.	0.24	0.26	Saigon	1.10	1.30
VELVETTES—			Bengal, com. to middling	1.10	1.30
Black, 18 in.	0.15	0.17	good to fine	1.50	1.80
26 in.	0.26	0.27	SUGAR—		
CAMLETS, English—			Black, Swatow and Amoy	2.90	3.00
S, 56 yds.	14.50	14.75	Formosa	2.90	3.40
S S	14.90	14.00	Brown, Hainan	4.00	4.20
S S S	12.50	13.00	Pomona & Amoy	4.00	4.30
LONG ELLS—			Swatow	4.20	4.60
Scarlet, 24 yds.	7.20	.....	Canton	3.90	4.20
Assorted	6.70	6.80	Manilla	3.30	3.80
JASTINGS, 30 yds.	13.00	14.00	White, common to fair	4.60	5.00
CHAFE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	5.50	10.50	medium	5.40	5.80
CHAFE LUSTRES	5.00	5.60	fine to finest	6.60	7.00
ORLEANS—			COALS—		
Figured, 30 yds.	4.80	5.20	English	pl. 13.00	.....
Plain, 30 yds.	4.75	5.00	American Anthracite	10.75	11.00
IRON—			Sydney	10.75	11.00
Flat and Round	pl. 2.30	2.50	Japan	7.50	.....
Nail Rod	2.50	2.55			
Hoop	2.20	2.40			

OPIMUM.—There has been a slight improvement in prices for this drug since our last issue, New Malwa being quoted at Tls. 500, and Patna at Tls. 450 and 465.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The Black Tea season of 1866-67 has been closed by the withdrawal of the only remaining crop for mixture with new tea. In Greens about 1,000 packages, chiefly Shanghai packed, have been taken at low rates in addition to a small parcel of medium tea which realized the high price of Tls. 32. A stock of about 5,000 packages will now probably be carried over into the new season. The *Crawshaw Bailey* has sailed for London with a cargo consisting chiefly of Green Tea, leaving the *Isles of the South* on the berth at 43. The few numbers of new leaf that have come to hand exhibit an unusual deficiency in weight and strength and there is some reason to fear that the very dry spring has interfered with the full development of the plant. Green Tea is better spoken of and an early and plentiful crop is generally expected.

SILK.—There have been no transactions since last mail left, the Market having been cleared of the small stock of old Silk, by the local consumption. Small Hank musters of new Haining Silk have been received, which compare favourably with last season's both in color and quality. Hank musters of T'satles may be expected down in about a week and Silk in bulk about the end of the month. The reports from the Interior are satisfactory and the Silk will, it is said, be superior to last season in every respect. The estimates given by the Chinamen for the yield of the season are from 40 to 60,000 bales, and the prices talked about by the Dealers as likely to be the opening rates are—

T'satle Chop No. 3 Tls. 480 a 500
Taysam Chop No. 1 " 430 a 440
Hainings Chop No. 1 " 440 a 450

—which by Foreigners generally are considered too high. The next arrival from Tientsin (being likely to convey important Telegraphic information), is anxiously looked for, as any interruption to the present peaceful condition of Continental Europe would seriously affect the price of Raw Silk.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

No business has been done worth mentioning. Some accepted Bills on India have been sold from 300 to 303; Hongkong paper private, 15 days' sight at 27 per cent discount; some private paper on London for next month at 6s. 3d. Money easy at 9 per cent.

On London	Bank Rate, sight, ...	5s. 11 1/2d.	
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, ...	5s. 1 1/2d.	
	Credits, ...	5s. 1 1/2d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight, ...	5s. 2d.	
On Paris	Credits, 4 months' sight Bank, ...	frs. 7.65	
	Private, 4 months' sight, ...	frs. 7.75	
On Calcutta	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 298 per 100 Tals.	
On Bombay	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 297	
On Hongkong	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	26 1/2	
	Private, 15 days' sight, .....	.....	

Bullion.—
GOLD DARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 108 1/2 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.40 cents each.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—75 " "
COPPER CASH.—1360 per Tael.

HANKOW, MAY 14, 1867.

IMPORTS.

There has been a slight improvement in Grey Shirtings since last mail; 84 lbs. being quoted at 2.55 to 2.75. Long Ells too show an advance of from 1 to 2 mace. Opium has fallen heavily, from Tls. 590 for Malwa and Tls. 480 for Patna, to 550 and 460.

GREY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	WOOLLENS—Continued.	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 to 7 1/4 lbs.	2.40	2.45	Camlets, English, S	15.00	15.75
8 1/2 to 8 1/4 "	2.65	2.75	" S S	13.75	15.00
9 to 10 "	2.90	3.64	" S S S	12.50	13.00
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			" B B B	18.50	19.50
56 to 60 reed	2.40	2.50	LASTINGS	14.00	14.25
64 to 68 "	2.60	2.80	LONG ELLS—		
68 to 72 "	2.90	3.20	H I Scarlet	7.40	.....
T-CLOTHS—			G G Assorted	7.00	7.30
6 to 6 1/4 lbs. 32 in. wide	1.80	2.00	Scarlet	6.50	7.10
7 to 7 1/4 " 32 " "	2.10	2.50	METALS—		
8 to 8 1/4 " 36 " "	2.70	2.80	Lead	pl. 5.40	5.70
DRILLS—			Tin	19.00	20.50
American, 40 yds.	3.90	4.00	RAW COTTON	14.50	18.00
English, 40 yds.	3.50	3.70	SUGAR—		
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown 1/2 doz. 0.80	0.85	.....	Brown, Canton	4.20	4.60
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			Amoy, &c.	3.80	4.10
White	2.80	3.00	Manilla	3.90	4.20
Dyed, Assorted	3.30	3.65	White, No. 1	7.60	7.80
BROCADES—			No. 2	6.50	7.80
White	3.00	3.10	JAPAN PRODUCE—		
Dyed, Assorted	3.80	4.10	Seaweed, long	4.20	4.45
DAMASKS—			Cut	4.00	6.00
White	4.30	4.70	Isinglass	43.00	48.00
Dyed, Assorted	7.00	7.60	Mushrooms	40.00	51.00
CHINTZ, Assorted	2.00	2.30	Cuttle Fish	11.00	13.50
VELVETS—			STRAITS PRODUCE—		
18 in. Black	0.17	0.18	Pepper, Black	6.50	6.90
22 in. Black	0.27	0.28	Rattans	3.80	4.60
ORLEANS CLOTH—			Sandalwood, Old	15.00	15.00
White	5.00	5.50	New	3.50	6.00
Figured	6.30	6.80	Sapanwood	2.70	4.50
WOOLLENS—			OPIMUM—		
Spanish Stripes	0.65	0.85	Malwa new	550	555
Habit Cloth	1.50	2.10	old	550	555
Medium Cloth	1.10	1.30	Patna	460	.....
Broad Cloth	1.30	1.50			

TIENTSIN, MAY 9, 1867.

A TIENTSIN circular dated 9th May, says:—Grey Shirtings, and 64, 66 to 72 Reed White Shirtings easily sold. T-Cloths, hard to sell, stocks large. White Spots and Brocades in good demand. Dyed Spots and Brocades not saleable, but at reductions. Chintzes, stocks large and not easily placed. Turkey Reds readily sold. American and English Drills not saleable. Velvets wanted. Spanish Stripes slightly in request. Camlets, Long Ells, and Lastings saleable. Crape Lastings—stocks small, but not asked for. Figured Orleans—stocks large and hard to quit. Plain Orleans easily placed. Metals and Window Glass saleable. Japanese produce asked for. Opium.—Market quiet, stocks large.

Messrs. Platt & Co. forward us the following memorandum of the imports of manufactures and opium to the 1st May:—

	in April in April Total in	1866.	1867.	1867.
Grey Shirtings	52,250	68,590	120,800	
White do.	13,550	30,800	55,750	
Blue do.	.....	708	2,398	
White Spot.	2,500	4,000	7,000	
Brocades	.....	850	4,000	
Dyed	2,810	4,050	5,600	
" Spots	.....	2,147	2,107	
Chintzes	4,642	11,741	21,040	
Turkey Cambrics	2,400	2,050	4,000	
Drills, English	4,800	5,255	8,025	
" American	.....	6,310	30,100	
Dutch	.....	2,849	3,719	
T-Cloths	500	56,427	60,625	
Damasks	420	.....	410	
Velvets	.....	400	600	
Jeans	.....	746	1,246	
Velvets	384	354	854	
Telecoms	1,600	1,600	1,430	
Linens & Cotton Mixtures	.....	200	200	
Domestic	.....	1,500	1,500	
Telecoms	.....	1,600	1,600	
Cottonades	.....	900	900	
Handkerchiefs	004	.....	1,400	
Cotton Thread	.....	30,85	33,65	
Opium, Malwa	.....	1,004.81	602.49	
" Patna	.....	14.40	81.20	
" Bannas	.....	27.60	8.00	
" Persian	.....	48.50	.....	
" Turkey	.....	58.95	.....	
" Prepared	.....	.....	.....	
Woolens	.....	388	854	
Spanish Stripes	.....	18	24	
" Inferior	.....	560	750	
Long Ells	.....	2,610	2,720	
Camlets, English	.....	14.40	81.20	
" Dutch	.....	20	20	
" Initiation	.....	100	.....	
Lastings	.....	430	410	
" Initiation	.....	1,180	.....	
Crape	.....	5,005	2,954	
Orleans, figured	.....	250	250	
Lustras, plain		7,845	28,385	
" Figured		8,508	4,000	
Habit & Medium			1,100	
Woolens & Cotton Mixtures		7,100	7,100	

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion. And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescent draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.

172, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLAY & Co.
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.
21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS'** Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Grosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

FIELD GLASSES.

BURROW'S BINOCULAR FIELD, and SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality. Specially mounted to stand climate.
£3 15s. 6d., £2 6s., £8 8s. Power in proportion to Price.

Aluminium Glasses,

Extremely light.

£10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., £18 18s.
The Large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance,

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
17ap 1868

WELLINGTON**KNIFE POLISH.**

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emerald and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silver-smiths, Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLAZES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20ja-67 689 May 19th, 1866

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	607	May 15	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	24th instant
Toukadoo	Anna	Mooney	Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
3 p	Cardingo	Müller	Prus str	550	May 9	Nagasaki	Order		
U W	China	Marcell	Chi str	681	May 12	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & Canton	19th instant
4 s	Confucius	Noel	Fr str	265	May 12		Chinese Government		
6 s	Duplex	—	—	871	May 3	Hongkong	Messageries Impériales	H'kong with Mails	48h after J. Mail
4 s	Faust	—	—	30					Laid up
2 s	Fee-long	Williams	Chi str	160	Jan 24	Woosung	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Penella	Chingjay	Chi str	1200	May 14	Hankow	Chinese Government	Hankow & Ports	19th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 15		Russell and Co		Laid up
4 s	Hanchew	—	—	30			Wm. Puslau and Co		
S S N W	Kiang-long	West	Am str	945	May 12	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
6 p	Louis	—	—	945	July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
N B D	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Apr 17	Put back	Stevenson and Co		
4 s	Plato	Pike	Chi str	170	May 13	Hankow	Chinese Government		
7 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	130	May 13	Ningpo	Tratmann and Co	Fuchau	To-day
6 p	Shamse	Friend	Am str	561	May 6	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
1 s	Shanyuan	—	—	30			Tratmann and Co		Laid up
S S C B	Talwah	Andrews	Am str	245	Mar 22	Hankow	Russell and Co		Laid up
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
H W	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	121	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
3 p	United Service	Stoclis	Br str	650	May 6	Tientsin	Glover and Co	H'kong & Canton	Chd. 16th inst
6 p	Wan-Loong-Fai	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Lanched			Laid up
1 s	Winfou Pan	George	Chi str	200	May 16	Fuchau	Chinese Government		
3 c	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	May 4		Chinese Government		
	Yesso	Ashton	Br str	550	May 11	Tientsin	Dent and Co	Hongkong	21st instant
	Ying-tze-fai	Drage	Br str	315	May 15	Tientsin	Tratmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day

28 STEAMERS

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&SEC.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
Receiving Ships.					
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	—	American sh	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barq	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
Hulks.					
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	86	Church Trustees
6 c	Euxine	Saugster	British barque	398	J. Marshall and Co
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughton	Green	American barque	490	
O U L	Ngapahi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
6 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&SEC.	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hospital Ship
Toukadoo	Cockchafer	.....	.....	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Feb 5	
4 s	Harby	.....	Morice	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan 29	Ningpo
3 c	Rattler	.....	Webb	H. M. S.	14	200	150	Mar 4	Kiukiang
4 s	Starling	.....	Dent	H. M. G. B.	3	.....	40	.....	
2 s	Tardif	.....	Chansine	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Apr 21	Ningpo
4 s	Wachusett	.....	Shufeldt	U. S. Corvette	10	.....	200	Apr 24	Fuchau

AMOI SHIPPING LIST.

Arrivals.

APRIL 29, 1867.

DATE	VESSELS NAME	FLAG AND RIG.	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM	CARGO	CONSIGNEES
Apr 16	Douglas	Br str	600	Hongkong	General	H. D. Brown and Co
... 17	Cleopatra	Br str	197	Taiwan	do.	Boyd and Co
... 17	Chowfa	Br bg	289	Hongkok	Rice & Fish	Pascelag and Co
... 18	Cadovius	Prus sch	.....	Neuchwang	General	H. A. Peterson and Co
... 18	Niphon	Br str	329	Hongkong	do.	Tait and Co
... 18	Zedine	Br bq	375	Shanghai	Cotton	do.
... 19	Charlot	Hann bq	286	Chefoo	General	do.
... 20	Douglas	Br str	600	Foochow	do.	H. D. Brown and Co
... 20	Danver Family	Br bg	390	Keelung	do.	Danver and Co
... 21	Undine	Br str	387	Hongkong	do.	H. D. Brown and Co
... 21	Gustina	Dut bq	235	do.	do.	Tait and Co
... 22	Rubicon	Br sch	198	Hongkok	Rice & Fish	Boyd and Co
... 24	Civille	Hann bq	330	Penang	do.	Pascelag and Co
... 25	Australia	Hann bq	254	Chefoo	Rice	do.
... 25	Active	Truk sch	148	do.	Pous	do.
... 25	Adeline	Dut sch	125	Neuchwang	do.	do.
... 25	Cadiz	Br str	418	Hongkong	do.	Tait and Co
... 25	Niphon	Br str	529	Foochow	do.	do.
... 26	Hongkong	Hann bq	275	Chefoo	do.	Pascelag and Co
... 26	Undine	Br str	387	Foochow	do.	H. D. Brown and Co
... 28	Formosa	Br str	600	Hongkong	do.	Tait and Co
... 29	Roma	Br str	.....	do.	do.	Elles and Co

Departures.

DATE	VESSELS NAME	FLAG AND RIG.	TONNAGE	DESTINATION	CARGO	DISPATCHED BY
Apr 16	Douglas	Br str	600	Foochow	General	H. D. Brown and Co
... 20	Niphon	do.	329	do.	do.	Tait and Co
... 20	Douglas	do.	600	Hongkong	do.	H. D. Brown and Co
... 22	Undine	do.	387	Foochow	do.	do.
... 25	Cadiz	do.	418	do.	do.	Tait and Co
... 26	Niphon	do.	329	Hongkong	do.	do.
... 26	Undine	do.	387	do.	do.	H. D. Brown and Co
... 27	Zodiac	Br bq	875	Taiwan	do.	Tait and Co
... 29	Formosa	Br str	600	Foochow	do.	do.

[Edited by R. S. GUNBY, Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.]